

**USAID/GUINEA**  
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## Annual Report Part III: Performance Narrative

**A. Challenges and Responses:** In addition to successfully responding to a formidable set of development conditions, USAID's Guinea program was further challenged this year as the impact of the cross-border conflicts that continued into 2001 played out. Implementing partners working in the conflict-affected areas rapidly regrouped to mobilize resources to either start up in other parts of Guinea, or to concentrate efforts in other existing intervention zones. While the negative impacts of the disruption on achievements could not be avoided in all instances, significant results were nonetheless achieved in each Strategic Objective (SO) area and, overall, the program is on track.

Encouraged by a successful formal Country Strategy Program mid-term review held in Washington, management attention turned to more closely aligning the program to the Global Pillars. To this end, working groups were established to more clearly reflect conflict prevention, HIV/AIDS and economic growth in current activities. Recent political developments show USAID's foresight in integrating conflict prevention and democratic governance-type interventions into all SO activities at the community level. Employing democratic principles of participatory decision-making, transparency, and accountability in communal ventures in the DG program, as well as across the sectors of health, natural resources, agriculture, and education, has increased the impact of all of our programs.

The DG team's partners worked closely to help the Natural Resources Management (NRM) team resolve conflict within a forest co-management group and with the Health team made Health Management Committees more transparent and accountable to their constituencies. The Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA), and The International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) coordinated their approaches and agreed upon key areas for advancing democracy and good governance.

In anticipation of a critical situation with regard to HIV/AIDS, USAID stepped up activities focusing on prevention in all SOs. This proved to be a judicious investment of resources when the USAID-funded HIV seroprevalence study showed that HIV infection is higher than estimated and could soon become its worst development crisis (See Annex B). The Mission's new HIV/AIDS Coordinator is now working with all SO teams to expand the scope of activities in their work. With two major grant agreements closing out in CY 2002, the Health team also coordinated a number of evaluative activities that will help guide the design of activities for the remainder of the strategy period.

The NRM SO was the first Mission team to participate in one of the Global Development Alliances (GDA)-the Sustainable Tree Crops Program--during FY 2001. Having assessed the potential for leveraging results to promote economic growth, the NRM and other SO teams now have several innovative and crosscutting proposals on the drawing board for submission in March 2002. The addition of a forester to the Expanded Natural Resource Management (ENRM) program strengthens the forest management and agro-forestry activities, increasing the benefits to local communities. The team is also placing special emphasis in FY 2002 on ensuring the sustainability of USAID-supported credit organizations, notably PRIDE/Finance and the Community Savings and Loan Associations (C3 See Annex C).

Partner activities in Education under the Fundamental Quality and Equity Levels I (FQEL) activity were completed during FY 2001. Instead of holding the donor retreat as announced during the last reporting period, the GOG and donors worked together on designing the Education for All (EFA) program to ensure that all programs are complementary, and to promote inter-partner synergies. Education Development Center (EDC) will lead two of the FQEL II activity Intermediate Results while World Education and its sub-awardees will implement the community participation and equity components of the education program.

The quality of performance monitoring and reporting was improved during FY 2001 with the recruitment of a Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist. Each SO team's performance monitoring coordinator and DG partners attended formal training to institutionalize the function at the team level. NRM and Education team partners are also being trained during FY 2002. **It should be noted that an asterisk (\*) in the text below indicates that all data presented comes from partner's reports and official national records, and has been verified by SO team site visits and observations.**

Overall, the tightly integrated strategy continued to successfully address the underlying causes of conflict in Guinea--poverty, poor economic growth, and a lack of civil participation--with noteworthy results in FY 2001.

## **B. Program Performance**

### **Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade Pillar (EGAT)**

**675-001: Increased Use of Sustainable Natural Resource Management Practices:** Overall, progress is on track with the SO meeting most FY 2001 targets. Particularly impressive results were recorded in community-based natural resource management and micro-enterprise development despite the suspension of half the Expanded Natural Resource Management (ENRM) program activities in the Forest Region due to border instability. Local capacity building, sustainable agricultural production, and off-farm income generating activities were further integrated to deliver a holistic response to environmental degradation and the factors that are accelerating it, namely poverty and the inappropriate use of natural resources.

**Community-based Natural Resource Management:** Valuable classified forests that are owned and managed by the Government of Guinea (GOG) are being rapidly degraded by slash-and-burn farming, clandestine timber exploitation, and uncontrolled wildfires. With limited resources and little technical capacity for sustainable management, the GOG willingly adopted USAID's co-management approach that allows local populations to share the responsibility for and the benefits of managing the classified forests. USAID also supported a similar approach to the management of communal forests. Technical assistance to the National Directorate of Water and Forests (DNEF) and local communities also had a significant impact on the long-term protection of the forests as well as the promotion of citizen participation and good governance at the local level. The DNEF has devolved responsibility for managing the natural resources to local communities and its agents have been transformed from repressive law enforcers to technical advisors and development partners of villagers and NGO partners. By the end of FY 2001, three classified forests covering 50,374 hectares were under co-management plans mutually agreed upon by five democratically elected inter-village committees and the DNEF. Grass roots populations are empowered to rationally manage their communal resources, to obtain legally recognized rights over the forests, and to apply democratic principles in decision-making.

During FY 2001, USAID focused on improving the management of the three classified forests currently under co-management by increasing the technical and organizational skills of GOG agents and members of the inter-village committees. In addition, six community forestry groups obtained official recognition of their exclusive rights to manage 519 hectares of communal forests according to a management plan approved by the DNEF. Other villagers have been assisted to sustainably manage 531 hectares of oil palm and coffee while simultaneously conserving the existing natural forest cover of the plantations. Not only was this year's target for sustainable management of forests and tree plantations exceeded (by a cumulative total of 52,015 hectares), but 50% of the target for the life of the SO was also attained, a milestone achievement.

USAID strengthened local capacity in natural resource management by working with local communities to develop village-based natural resource management plans. The implementation of these plans enables villagers to conserve their natural resource base while increasing agricultural production through appropriate land use and the application of environmentally sound practices. In FY 2001, 32 village management committees were created and assessed as functional while 24 natural resource management plans were successfully implemented, exceeding targets. The SO places strong emphasis on the participation of women given their important role in the rural economy, and in ensuring household food security. Under the ENRM activity, women accounted for 43% of farmer leaders trained in natural resource management planning, and 34% of the membership of village-based natural resource management committees.

USAID also supported the survival of chimpanzees in Guinea by integrating a bio-diversity conservation activity with the forest co-management program in two of the three co-managed classified forests. Critical habitat areas and migration corridors within the forest boundaries as well as in zones contiguous to the

forest limits were mapped, and local communities made aware of the importance of protecting chimpanzees.

**Sustainable Agricultural Production:** Despite disruptions in farming and agricultural marketing due to cross-border incursions that continued into FY 2001, USAID's partners obtained surprisingly good results by quickly shifting resources from the conflict area to the Fouta Djallon Highlands. In all, 4,483 smallholders applied sustainable, yield-enhancing practices on 1,455 hectares of farmland. Although only 75% of the target set for smallholders investing in sustainable practices was attained, this year's results show a 57% increase from FY 2000. Targets for future years will be readjusted since agricultural potential in the new intervention zone is inherently lower than that of the Forest Region. Under the Profitable Agriculture and Village Extension (PAVE) activity, women accounted for 56% of farmers trained in improved agricultural technologies, 47% of producers who invest in productivity-enhancing practices, and 49% of producers who are able to develop a simple production plan. In the ENRM activity, women accounted for 67% of the 3,649 farmers trained to apply sustainable practices. Agricultural marketing activities surpassed targets fourfold by facilitating \$667,550 worth of sales by farmers. The result can be attributed to a USAID-sponsored agricultural fair, which made an impact not only within the intervention zone but also at the national level. Indirectly, over 22,000 resource-poor Guineans experienced improved levels of food security and increased incomes through USAID assistance. In addition, farmers participating in USAID's activities have become community-level agents of change, promoting the idea that sustainable practices both conserve the natural resource base and deliver tangible economic benefits.

In order for land users to invest in sustainable natural resource management practices, they need secure tenure of their land. In the absence of an effective application of the land code, USAID promoted the use of long-term land-use agreements to help resource-poor villagers and communities access land from landowners. In FY 2001, 59 new land-use agreements were signed, exceeding the target by 18%. The GOG has requested USAID to take the lead in examining approaches to better adapt the national land code to the rural situation in Guinea. Policy dialogue on land tenure, a key element in developing Guinea's agricultural potential, will be initiated at a workshop in FY 2002.

**Micro-finance and Enterprise Development:** In an effort to stimulate economic growth by opening up economic opportunities for the rural and urban poor, USAID helped create 382 new off-farm micro-enterprises, exceeding the target by 27% and doubling last year's result. The program also enabled 6,359 existing micro-enterprises to expand their business assets, workforce or revenues. Women operated 54% of the newly created enterprises and 46% of the expanded enterprises. Women also accounted for 72% of expanded businesses supported by MFI PRIDE/Finance. Overall, this represents an achievement of about 79% of the target with the shortfall attributable to the closure of microfinance activities in areas affected by border conflict. A total of 17,946 small and micro-loans (0.3% below target, but 10% over FY 2000) were provided to resource-poor people with a total value of \$2,774,500. Women accounted for 73% of the loans and 66% of the total value of the loan portfolio. Microenterprise activities have resulted in greater investment in sustainable management practices, improved food security and poverty alleviation, reducing pressure on the natural resource base.

**Global Development Alliance (GDA):** USAID participated in the Sustainable Tree Crop Program (STCP), a GDA activity coordinating international public and private sector entities to improve the well-being of smallholder farmers through the development of sustainable tree crop systems. A national STCP network was created, involving two local NGOs, the Institute of Agronomic Research of Guinea (IRAG), a private agricultural input supplier, and the GOG's National Extension Service. With an initial focus on cashew production, 90 producer groups were created, 407 producers were trained in cashew production techniques, and 368 producers in marketing techniques. Guinea also participated in the regional cashew survey.

**675-003: Quality Basic Education Provided to a Greater Percentage of Guinean Children with Emphasis on Girls and Rural Children:** USAID and its partners made significant progress this year in providing quality basic education to a greater percentage of Guinean children. In FY 2001, the primary school Gross Enrollment Rate (GER) reached 61.0%—up from 31.9% in 1991—while girls' GER grew

from 19.7% to 50.0% during the same period. In FY 2001 alone, the GER indicator increased by 4.3 percentage points, with a 5.7% increase for girls. Expanded access to basic education, particularly for girls and rural children, is ultimately the key to addressing the low literacy rates (36% for men, 14% for women)\* that keep Guineans from full economic and political participation. In 2001, the Ministry of Education (MOE) initiated a twelve-year Education for All (EFA) program with the ambitious goal of universal primary education. USAID contributes to the EFA goals of increased access, quality and decentralized management of the education system through its Fundamental Quality and Equity Levels (FQEL) activity.

**Improved Sectoral Strategic Planning, Management, and Decision-Making:** USAID's assistance to the MOE has also resulted in improvements in the quality and equity of elementary education. This past year, the percentage of Guinean primary schools with over 90% of students being promoted to the next grade level rose from 52% to 56%.\* The percentage of primary schools where girls make up at least 40% of the student population has also risen from 34% to 39%.\* These achievements are largely due to the application of a FQEL Planning Tool that engages stakeholders in defining and monitoring acceptable standards of educational quality and equity.

Several initiatives taken in FY 2001 to decentralize resource and financial planning within the MOE saw results. For the first time, FQEL tools were used for resource planning at the regional rather than central levels. Support also enabled a first experiment in the decentralization of costs for end-of-year exams. A budget preparation manual, distributed to all central and decentralized financial services, will facilitate next year's resource planning when the 2002 MOE budget will be based on input submitted by regional offices.

The creation of a Geographic Information System (GIS) database with the exact location of primary schools in Guinea neared completion during FY 2001. This tool will enable policymakers to address issues of rural/urban equity in education and plan the construction of new schools so that children will no longer be obliged to walk unreasonably long distances to attend class.

**Improved Instruction in Primary Schools:** USAID's activities to address the poor quality of instruction in Guinean classrooms led to a significant improvement in student achievement as the percentage of primary schools with at least 60% of students passing the 7<sup>th</sup> Grade entrance exam jumped from 53% to 61% during FY 2001.\* USAID's "multi-channel" approach to teacher training includes face-to-face workshops for primary school teachers, professional development broadcasts, interactive radio broadcasts that serve as model lessons, and the development of instructional materials for students in Grades 1-6. This year, USAID trained over 16,200 primary school teachers during four quarterly workshops on appropriate teaching techniques, and reinforced nearly 10,000 Grade 3-6 teachers' use of student-centered teaching techniques in the classroom.\*

FY 2001 was the first full year of Interactive Radio Instruction (IRI) broadcasts for Grades 1-6 on both FM and national short-wave band radio. The IRI lessons were aired in the mornings for nine hours each week and incorporated into the primary school teaching schedule. Halfway through the academic year, IRI broadcasts were added on a rural radio station to ensure coverage of afternoon double-shift classes. Payment of these IRI broadcasts has now been included as a line item in the MOE budget, signifying their value and pointing to the sustainability of the activity. The printing and distribution of accompanying FQEL instructional materials for Grades 1- 6 was also completed this year.

Student testing for Grade 2 is presently used to monitor the impact of the FQEL program in improving classroom instruction. FY 2001 indicator results show an overall improvement over a 1999 control group, with mixed results in the content area of French. Analysis of the test results suggests that Guinea's border conflict, which interrupted the distribution of FQEL materials and test administration, might have been responsible for the shortfall in results. A positive finding was that the FQEL experimental group for Grade 2 in rural areas scored consistently higher than the control group in both subject areas, reflecting improved instruction for rural students. To support the continued assessment of instruction in Guinea, USAID assisted with the development and validation of a National Evaluation Policy, which is scheduled for ratification by the MOE in 2002.

A reading instruction model was developed by the FQEL activity to combat low literacy rates. This model, piloted with funding from the World Bank, demonstrated that 88% of the pupils learned to read either well or very well, and that 85% could demonstrate understanding of what they had read.\* USAID plans to fund a scale-up of this reading instruction model for all 8,000 teachers of grades 1-2 in Guinea during the next reporting period.

**Improved Regional and Gender Equity in Primary Education:** Two USAID pilot grants to foster community participation in education culminated this year in a new agreement—the Community Support and Equity in Guinean Primary Education (PACEEQ) program—to extend these activities into 15 new prefectures. The pilot grants promoted access to primary education, particularly for rural students and girls, and motivated local communities to support teachers and improve their school environment. The pilot grant in Middle Guinea resulted in 230 new classrooms serving over 11,500 children, 82 renovated classrooms serving 4,100 students, improved living and working conditions for teachers and planted thousands of tree seeds on school grounds.\* The pilot grant in Upper Guinea resulted in 20 community schools built in rural villages, providing access for 1,700 rural children (49.9% girls).

Parent/Teacher Associations (PTAs) continued to receive support in FY 2001 from the two pilot activities. In sum, 12 local NGOs continued training and technical assistance to 258 PTAs (the FY2001 target was 217 PTAs), giving them the organizational capacity to accomplish 432 local community projects to improve education. Basic literacy classes for PTA members in Middle Guinea spurred the creation of 43 literacy centers reaching 892 adult learners (300 women) in 2000. Another 229 adults (30 women) were taught basic literacy skills in rural Upper Guinea.\* The closure of Mutual Credit bank temporarily blocked access to the funds of 150 PTAs and slowed PTA activities. USAID negotiated directly with the GOG with the result that the issue should be fully resolved by April 2002.

The Strategies for Advancing Girl's Education (SAGE) activity established a national Girls' Education Support Fund in FY 2001 which has raised over \$10,000 to promote girls' access, retention, and achievement in school.\* A 2002 SAGE calendar depicting women role models was developed as an instructional tool. Local Alliances for Girls' Education continued to develop and implement community action plans for girls' education. Significant impact was recorded in towns like Lélouma in Middle Guinea, where girls' enrollment in primary school has risen to such a level that the community has had to construct a new middle school. As a result of USAID advocacy, a National Girls' Education Day has been institutionalized in Guinea, which was celebrated this year by 19 local alliances promoting girl's education.\*

**Training:** The Human Capacity Development Office (HCDO) tracks U.S., host- and third-country training and monitors the impact of USAID-sponsored training. This year, four out of 10 primary school teachers sent to the US under the African Training Leadership in Advanced Skills Program (ATLAS) received a preliminary level of certification and five others will complete the Bachelor Degree by the end of FY 2002. Four Guineans are working toward a Masters Degree in Public Health and two toward a Masters in Business Administration. Health team partners have also provided training in reproductive health to over 100 MOH personnel and 1,000 community-based agents and leaders. In addition, Government personnel, elected local government officials and a representative from civil society attended a political training program in decentralization, while training programs on tissue culture, forest management, integrated pest management and micro-finance have built capacity in the NRM sector. HCDO has improved the long-term impact of training through close follow-up of training participants upon their return to Guinea.

## **Global Health Pillar**

### **675-002--Increased Use of Essential FP/MCH and STI/AIDS--Prevention Services and Practices:**

Guinea is beset by some of the worst health indicators in the world with a maternal mortality rate of 528/100,000 and an infant mortality rate of 98/1,000. It now is also stricken with a burgeoning HIV/AIDS epidemic that is on the verge of spreading rapidly into the general population. During FY 2001, USAID played a crucial leadership role by raising official awareness of health problems in Guinea (including that of HIV/AIDS), leveraging donor funding, and improving the health of the general population. Despite the

termination of interventions in 90 health centers in the Forest Region (roughly half the regional program), and the suspension of other activities due to cross-border incursions, USAID nonetheless met or exceeded over half its FY 2001 targets. Throughout Guinea, more people are now buying contraceptives, more women are getting proper pre-natal care (PNC), more children are protected against Vitamin A deficiency, and more young people are learning how to protect themselves against HIV, other STIs, and unwanted pregnancies.

**HIV/AIDS Prevention:** This critical development issue came under the spotlight in FY 2001 with the implementation of the country's first comprehensive national HIV seroprevalence survey, completed in December 2001. As anticipated, the survey demonstrated that infection rates among Guineans have been woefully underestimated. The results are alarming segments of the population, and indicate that the epidemic is on the cusp of a generalized breakout. The data show that HIV/AIDS infection is currently concentrated in urban areas where levels of 4.4% among urban pregnant women in Conakry (compared to UNAID's 1996 estimate of 1.5%) and 7% for the same group in the conflict-affected Forest Region, were recorded. Certain high-risk groups already show high levels of infection - commercial sex workers (43%), tuberculosis patients (16%) truckers and military (approximately 7%), and miners (4%).

As the primary interlocutor with the GOG's National AIDS Control Program, USAID shaped the design and implementation of the survey. Funding and official support were leveraged from UNICEF, the World Bank, the Canadian International Development Agency, and the United Nations Fund for Populations Activities (UNFPA) to raise the profile of the study. With the disease still concentrated primarily in urban areas, a collaborative effort initiated at this juncture can avert the pandemic. USAID is well positioned to play a lead role in this endeavor. The results of the HIV prevalence survey are already shaping USAID's nascent multi-sectoral strategy as the newly engaged HIV/AIDS coordinator collaborates with all Mission SO teams to integrate and expand the scope of current HIV/AIDS interventions.

**Maternal and Child Health:** This year USAID achieved significant results in increasing the quality of maternal and child health and family planning services in its primary intervention zone, Upper Guinea. Comprising 20% of Guinea's population, Upper Guinea is the poorest region of the country and also has the country's worst health indicators. USAID's survey of health facilities in Upper Guinea in early FY 2001 revealed that many indicators of quality of care were unsatisfactory. Immediate action on the part of USAID's partners was instituted to rectify the situation. By the end of FY 2001, the data for all USAID quality of care indicators\* showed that more people in Upper Guinea were receiving higher quality primary health care services. The changes are attributed to an integrated set of USAID activities that support policy development at the central level, refresher training of health agents at the periphery of the health system, intensive follow-up by Ministry of Health (MOH) management personnel after training in formative supervision, and a focus on behavior change at the community level.

USAID realized gains in infant and child health in FY 2001 at both the national and district levels. In the Upper Guinea intervention zone, 37% of children and 50% of mothers were treated and counseled respectively in accordance with MOH norms and procedures. Set against a baseline of 11% (Health Facility Survey, 2001) and a target of 15%, these results are promising. A total of 95% of children under five were vaccinated against polio, and 97% received Vitamin A supplements during National Immunization Days largely due to USAID efforts. These data are based on official MOH reports verified by our implementing partners. National measles vaccine coverage increased from 40% in FY 2000 to 52% in FY 2001 and DPT3 vaccine coverage rose 43% to 52.7% over the same period. While the trend is positive, USAID targets for these indicators (63% for both vaccines) were not met. Intensive technical assistance to the MOH and behavior change activities at community level will put these activities back on track in FY 2002. Finally, an increasing number of Guineans bought oral rehydration packets through USAID's national social marketing program, exceeding the FY 2001 target of 1,900,000 with over 1,976,000 packets sold.\*

During the reporting period, USAID also achieved a number of significant results related to improving maternal health. For example, in Upper Guinea nearly 49% of births benefited from at least three prenatal care (PNC) visits, up from 44% last year and greater than the USAID target of 47%. These visits were of a higher quality. While the Facility Survey found that only 12% of PNC clients were treated



according to MOH norms and procedures, by the end of FY 2001, this had improved to 83%\*, exceeding the target of 18%.

**Family Planning:** USAID contributed to the steady reduction of the number of unintended pregnancies through public and private sector activities promoting the use of high quality reproductive health services and products. Most encouraging is the increasing popularity of USAID's socially marketed hormonal contraceptive methods, and sales for these products surpassed objectives. Couple Years of Protection (CYP) rose by more than 11%, from 87,068 in FY 2000 to 96,817 in FY 2001. Although below the target of 105,000, the increase is noteworthy since many family planning (FP) activities were suspended because of insecurity in the Forest Region, previously one of the most successful areas for contraceptive sales and FP uptake. Social marketing activities have now resumed in this region. As a result of USAID interventions aimed at improving the quality of service, 63% of women (compared to a baseline of 11% and a target of 15%) received FP counseling according to MOH norms and procedures in Upper Guinea. In addition, thousands of Upper Guineans received information about unwanted pregnancy and STI/HIV/AIDS prevention during an ongoing campaign targeting young people. USAID partners collaborated to launch this campaign with a series of parades, theatrical performances, and other multi-media channels. Training and orientation sessions related to FP and HIV/STI prevention were provided to 682 community leaders. Again, conflict in the Forest Region resulted in the target not being met.

**Working with others:** USAID credits much of its success in the health sector to synergies it has nurtured among implementing partners and other donors. For example, through the collaborative efforts of several NGO partners, 183 community agents were trained to conduct community-based distribution of contraceptives and HIV/AIDS prevention products in Upper Guinea. UNFPA jointly funds the provision of contraceptive commodities to the public sector in Guinea and collaborates closely on issues such as the provision of clinical methods of FP and care for post-abortion patients in regional hospitals. The German Development Bank (KfW) provides all contraceptive commodities for USAID's national social marketing program.

In partnership with other donors, USAID continued to effect change at the MOH with the aim of increasing the use of essential health care services at the health center level and ultimately improving the health of Guineans. USAID's ongoing advocacy for the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) led to a memorandum of understanding between USAID, UNICEF, WHO and the World Bank providing a clear direction for the initiative. USAID also worked with the MOH, UNICEF, and WHO to improve data quality and reporting for the routine immunization program. Using the results of a country-specific analysis of the impact of malnutrition on important sectors of society, partners highlighted to the Council of Ministers the deleterious economic effects of Guinea's exceedingly high rate of malnutrition and widespread micronutrient deficiencies. As a result, the MOH and several other government Ministries have promised a greater, more collaborative engagement in tackling this complex development problem.

An additional illustration of USAID's leadership role in the health sector in Guinea occurred during an outbreak of yellow fever in FY 2001. USAID quickly provided funding to WHO for vaccines in support of the GOG's campaign to control the epidemic in 14 prefectures. Other donors followed suit, and the epidemic was effectively contained.

#### **Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance Pillar (DHCA)**

**675-004: Improved Local and National Governance through Active Citizen Participation:** Working within the DHCA, USAID practices a top-down, bottom-up strategy. This crosscutting DG approach emphasizing conflict prevention through good governance, credible political processes and an active civil society, goes to the heart of this struggle for democracy. Bottom-up, the SO has achieved notable successes in developing a more politically active civil society that is ensuring transparent budget management and the delivery of public services to local communities. Top-down efforts to open political processes and emphasize dialogue are assisting national actors to bridge the gap between government and governed, and are helping reduce social, ethnic and political tensions that are potential sources of conflict in Guinea. Overall, the strategy is on track or exceeding its targets, with data quality assessed for all indicators.

The key achievement of the DG SO in FY 2001 was a high-level conflict prevention activity that led to unprecedented presidential action taken within two weeks on key sources of conflict identified during the workshop: establishment of control over and elimination of militias and a Supreme Court appointment. USAID sponsored this high-level activity, which was grounded in two previous studies on potential sources of conflict, in response to the destabilizing influence of the border war with Liberia and Sierra Leone, and the high risk of internal conflict.

In order to understand the development challenge in Guinea, it is important to be aware of the evolving political context. Guineans continue to feel the impact of the political legacy of a brutal dictatorship in the reflexes and actions of the current government. Although open discussion on political, economic and social problems in Guinea was believed to be impossible only a year earlier, USAID brought ruling and opposition parties together to find common ground in a social partnership for development. Talks also fostered civil society dialogue on roles, rights and responsibilities for good governance, and contributed to increasingly transparent local governance, even as the President and his administration continued to push for increased centralization of power. Furthermore, the impact of last year's national referendum was mitigated by the actions of USAID and the G-7, and while limits to the presidential mandate and changes to decentralization remained, dangerous attacks on the separation of powers and the National Assembly were removed.

**Effective Citizen Participation in Local Governance:** The development of a politically active civil society, capable of ensuring more transparent and accountable government institutions, has registered significant gains through CLUSA activities at the grass roots level. With targets met or exceeded this year, the CLUSA activity for citizen participation in local governance has an innovative approach linking democratic governance with improved economic growth. Although one indicator was negatively impacted due to conflict in part of the CLUSA intervention zone, overall results were positive--90% of CLUSA clients, 228 of 254\* rural economic associations are applying improved democratic governance practices in their organizations, substantially exceeding the 50% target. Citizen participation requires the accrual of tangible benefits, just as accountability requires responsible, democratically governed civil society organizations (CSOs). CLUSA works with village clients to mobilize significant revenues through economic activities, and the revenues are now being used to support community development goals.

Training sessions with rural collectivities have resulted in increased revenues through improved tax collection and reduced fiscal evasion as citizens realize that basic human needs can be met locally if there is tax revenue, and if the revenue is dedicated to local investments deemed priorities by the local populations. Citizens in one prefecture applied what they learned about participatory decision-making and transparent budget management in CLUSA training to improving health services. Collaboration with the prefectural-level health services led to the initiation, reconfiguration and capacity reinforcement of citizen management committees for health posts and a health center. Their actions have resulted in improved services to the population, as well as a number of citizen initiatives to improve health infrastructure and replace missing and/or defective equipment. More significantly, this collaborative effort in community-based health care was recognized by the Regional Health services and representatives of the MOH, and led to plans for collaboration with health partners to replicate similar successes in Upper Guinea.

**More Responsive Political Processes:** Political Fora were held in 31 of 33 prefectures across the country to foster civility in political dialogue and to reduce the potential for conflict. USAID met or exceeded its targets for improved political dialogue on critical public issues, and met targets for the participation of women and youth in their parties. An essential result was that citizens learned that political parties are adversaries--not enemies. These fora provided an opportunity for (national and local) representatives of the four largest political parties to debate important national issues with the administration. Recognizing the need for dialogue following violent municipal elections in 2000, NDI also implemented regional political fora. This follow-on dialogue at the prefecture level was designed to address potential sources of conflict within Guinea through the theme of a social partnership among parties, the administration, and the population. The message of the fora grew in importance and size as the program moved across the country, with participation levels as high as 1,400 people in a single meeting. These debates, broadcast in local languages on rural radio throughout the country, have

contributed to increased civic knowledge and the reduction of tensions related to upcoming legislative elections.

Governors and prefects contributed directly to the success of the activity by allowing opposition leaders and their supporters to speak out. In Upper Guinea, an opposition stronghold, local authorities freed opposition militants jailed for protesting electoral fraud. The Prefect of Kerouané selected local representatives from both ruling and opposition parties as policy advisors. This dialogue culminated in an active social partnership in Mamou, where violence ensued during the 2000 communal elections. Inspired by the prefecture forum, this prefect called together political parties, civil society organizations and local school authorities to solve the problem of an acute classroom shortage. As a result, a total of six new classrooms were built from funds raised locally through social partnership.

Building on this improved dialogue between parties, NDI organized a series of seminars and round tables for political party youth wings. "Youth" (understood in Guinea as an adult with a living father), an often marginalized political group, were then able to better understand their roles and responsibilities, and develop strategies to promote their interests within their parties. On their own initiative, the ruling party youth organized a national forum for all party youth wings. Observers noted that conclusions from the three-day forum were critical of the Conté regime—an unanticipated outcome. One result of this forum appears to be the President's decision to appoint the ruling party's (PUP) youth leader as Prefect of Mamou.

Another outgrowth of NDI's political party development is the mobilization of women for increased participation in their parties. Combining training with a study mission to visit COSEF (The Senegalese Women's Council), Guinean women leaders learned that to win the struggle for the advancement of women and their integration in the political process they must unite across party lines. As a result, Guinean women leaders lobbied their parties for more female legislative candidates, and more women in executive party posts, a promise that party leaders have made for the approaching legislative elections. Guinean women also formed an inter-party women's lobbying group to support women in politics.

**Increased Articulation of Citizen Interests by Target Civil Society Organizations:** IFES engaged a cross section of Guinean society in eight regional roundtables and a three-day national forum. As a result, civil society established the National Council of Guinean Civil Society Organizations, as well as a mandate to strengthen and support Guinean CSOs for development, conflict prevention and non-partisan political participation. This result is particularly significant because civil society assessments have characterized Guinean organizations as the weakest in the subregion. Fostering the development of a civil society capable of providing a counterbalance to government hegemony appeared to be an enormous task. In the near-absence of platforms for exchanging views and developing strategies, the roundtables were seen as a method for assessing the capacities and needs of the CSO community. These roundtables quickly took on a life of their own, as civil society engaged the administration and political parties in a dialogue on the role of civil society and its sphere of influence, surpassing all expectations for this activity. Consequently, 16 CSO leaders organized follow-on meetings in all 33 prefectures and the five communes of Conakry to explain the role of civil society in development. In addition, 56 national NGOs have joined to carry out 38 concrete activities in all eight regions of the country--without any additional funding.

Through this process, an often weak and divided community has been united, demonstrating that CSOs have the capacity to become fully engaged in development. Both the process and the results of this activity are critical for the future of USAID programs in Guinea, and are opening the way for Guinean CSOs in regional conflict prevention activities. This process also addressed the persistent need, felt by Guineans, for a national dialogue to reduce sources of tension that could lead to conflict. In addition, it helped open political space and ensured that CSO actors at all levels were fully engaged.

**Humanitarian Assistance:** USAID contributed substantially to a coordinated USG response to the humanitarian crisis precipitated by the cross-border incursions. USAID was instrumental in securing the release of funds from the Disaster Declaration Fund used to supplement the emergency food baskets for approximately 60,000 displaced Guineans. With a view to the resumption of development activities, the

Mission developed a Special Objective (SpO) to address the post-conflict situation in the most severely affected areas of Guinea.

Table 1: Annual Report Selected Performance Measures

December 3, 2001

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
Pillar I: Global Development Alliance: GDA serves as a catalyst to mobilize the ideas, efforts, and resources of the public sector, corporate America and non-governmental organizations in support of shared objectives						
1	Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the private sector or NGOs?	Yes	No x	N/A		
2	a. How many alliances did you implement in 2001? (list partners)	1			DA	USAID/Guinea has participated in the Sustainable Tree Crop Program (STCP) that is a coordinated international effort of public and private sector entities aiming to "improve the well-being of smallholder farmers through the development of sustainable tree crop systems.
	b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2002?	1			DA	Continued support for STCP
3	What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?	N/A				
Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade: USAID works to improve country economic performance using five approaches: (1) liberalizing markets, (2) improving agriculture, (3) supporting microenterprise, (4) ensuring primary education, and (5) protecting the environment and improving energy efficiency.						
4	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the EGAT pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed	Met x	Not Met	DA	As measured by the indicators pertaining to USAID Objectives 2, 3 and 5 below
USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened						
5	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No x	N/A	DA	Efforts have been made to improve the efficiency of the agricultural marketing in Guinea. However, this activity has not yet reached a take-off point.

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response		Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged					
6	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes x	No	N/A	DA  As measured in FY 2001 by the hectares under sustainable practices (1,455 ha) and the number of farmers (4,483) who have invested in environmentally sound production practices that improve productivity. These data have been verified by random sampling techniques. However, difficult field conditions, inadequate communications and high costs have limited the use of a rigorous statistical methodology. Action is being taken to improve next year's data verification process.
USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable					
7	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes x	No	N/A	DA  As measured by the number of small and micro-enterprises that have expanded (6,359) and the number and amount of loans granted (17,946 and \$2,774,250). These data have been verified using random sampling techniques. However, sampling techniques were not rigorously applied. Action is being taken to improve next year's data verification process.

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response		Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded					
8	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes x	No	N/A	
9	a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2001 actual)	Male 503,177 59%	Female 350,448 50%	Total 853,623 61%	CSD
	b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 target)	66%	57%	67%	CSD
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected					
10	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes x	No	N/A	
11	a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2001 actual)	1,050		DA	Data represent the areas in hectares of the six community forests managed by forestry groups officially recognized by the National Forest Service and tree plantations in Kissidougou. Data have been verified using official documents and site visits.
	b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 target)	26,985		DA	
Pillar III: Global Health: USAID works to: (1) stabilize population, (2) improve child health, (3) improve maternal health, (4) address the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and (5) reduce the threat of other infectious diseases.					

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
<p>12 If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Global Health pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?</p>	Exceed	Met x	Not Met	DA CSD	As measured by the following indicators:CYP, Measles and DPT3 vaccine coverage and PNC. CYP increased to 96,817 compared to 87,068 in FY 2000, a 11.2% increase. Measles vaccine coverage increased from 40% in FY 2000 to 52% in 2001as per MOH official statistics. DPT3 vaccine coverage increased from 43% in FY 2000 to 52.7% in FY 2001. Births benefiting from at least three prenatal care visits increased from 44% in FY 2000 to 48.74% in 2001. The data were verified using interviews, and MOH and partner official documents. MOH data quality is being improved with BASICS technical assistance due to differences with the data of an external EPI review.
USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies					
<p>13 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?</p>	Yes x	No	N/A	DA CSD	As measured by 90% of all rural sub-prefectures in Guinea had a fixed point of sales for social marketing; 96% of health centers in the USAID intervention area provided family planning services, and 63% of the health center family planning clients received high-quality services according to the MOH norms and procedures. The data were verified using official documents. The point of sales and provision of services data are considered very reliable, while the quality of services was compiled by using the observation reports of many different supervisors.



Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality						
14	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes x	No	N/A	CSD	As measured by 37% of children were treated in accordance with MOH norms and procedures in USAID's intervention area, surpassing the target of 15% for 2001, and 50% of mothers with children were counseled according to the MOH norms and procedures with a similar 2001 target of 15%. These data have been verified by using interviews and official documents during field visits for activity monitoring.
USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth						
15	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes x	No	N/A	CSD	As measured by the percentage of births that benefited from at least three PNC visits that increased to 48.74% from 44% during the previous year in the USAID intervention area. In one prefecture within this area where a USAID funded PVO (Africare) was also working, this percentage reached 71% in FY 2001. Data quality was assessed through field visits of USAID's health team members and are considered reliable.
USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries						
16	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes x	No	N/A	CSD	A national HIV sero-prevalence survey funded mostly by USAID was carried out in 2001. The results of this survey will be used by USAID, the GOG and all partners to shape HIV/AIDS related policies and program in the future. Condom sales from the social marketing program increased from 5,626,605 in FY 2000 to 5,866,980 in FY 2001. Data quality was verified through interviews with partners and verification of documents.

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance						
17	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes x	No	N/A	CSD	USAID contributed financially and technically to a vaccination campaign that successfully controlled an emergency outbreak of yellow fever centered in one of Guinea's seven administrative regions.
Pillar IV: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance						
18	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed	Met X	Not Met	DA	As measured by: 1) No & % of CSOs & CRDs (rural development communities) in which citizens have access on a regular basis to clear information about CSO or CRD financial management (CRD 50%, CSOs 203). 2) % of CSOs applying improved democratic governance practices: 51% ERA (rural group enterprises) i.e. 90% of targets. Data quality assessed through DG team's field visits and direct observations. No significant data limitations noted.
USAID Objective 1: Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened						
19	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
USAID Objective 2: Credible and competitive political processes encouraged						
20	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA	As measured by : Extent to which target parties dialogue openly and respectfully among each other about public issues. The four major parties of the opposition and the ruling party participated in all forums organized in 31out of 33 prefectures in the country. Observers noted a spirit of tolerance despite tensions demonstrating the ability to settle disputes through negotiations rather than force. Data quality assessed by D/G team through direct participation at the forums. No significant data limitations noted.

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 3: The development of politically active civil society promoted						
21	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA	As measured by: Increased capacity of CSOs to initiate and facilitate dialogue between civil society, the government, elected officials, and traditional and religious leaders. IFES held roundtables in the 8 regions of the country, 16 CSO leaders organized follow-on meetings in all 33 prefectures of Guinea and 5 communes of Conakry to explain the role of CSOs in development. As a result of these meetings and workshops, 56 national CSOs decided together to carry out 38 concrete activities in 8 regions of the country. The D/G team used direct observation as a method to assess data quality. No significant data limitations noted.
USAID Objective 4: More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged						
22	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA	As measured by: the number of consultative meetings among officials and citizen groups on local issues. A documented 179 consultative meetings were held between Local officials (LGU/DTS) and citizen's groups. Of these, consultative activities related to partnership with the national extension service (SNPRV) account for 58 meetings while activities related to citizen participation in the management of the local health system account for 23 consultations. The data quality is regularly verified by the D/G team through field visits, direct observations and supervisions of activity for data validity, reliability, precision, timeliness and integrity purpose. No major data limitations noted.

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 5: Conflict						
23	Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA	As measured by: the Increased capacity of target CSOs to raise awareness and mobilize populations in the areas of good governance, human rights and conflict prevention. An extremely successful national mobilization effort included dialogue between administration, political parties, civil society a religious leaders. Over 1,000 Guineans participated in the roundtables. The national forum identified priorities, strategies and activities to promote the consolidation of peace, democracy, and rule of law as well as mediation between political parties and the State. The data quality is assessed through direct observation and participation in these meetings. No major data limitations noted.
24	Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
25	Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	Male	Female	Total 60,000		USAID provided \$25,000 as a contribution to the Disaster Declaration Fund. The money was used for non-food items to the beneficiaries as reported by USAID Refugee Monitor.
USAID Objective 6: Humanitarian assistance following natural or other disasters						
26	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A		N/A
27	Number of beneficiaries					

**Table 2: Selected Performance Measures for Other Reporting Purposes**

The information in this table will be used to provide data for standard USAID reporting requirements

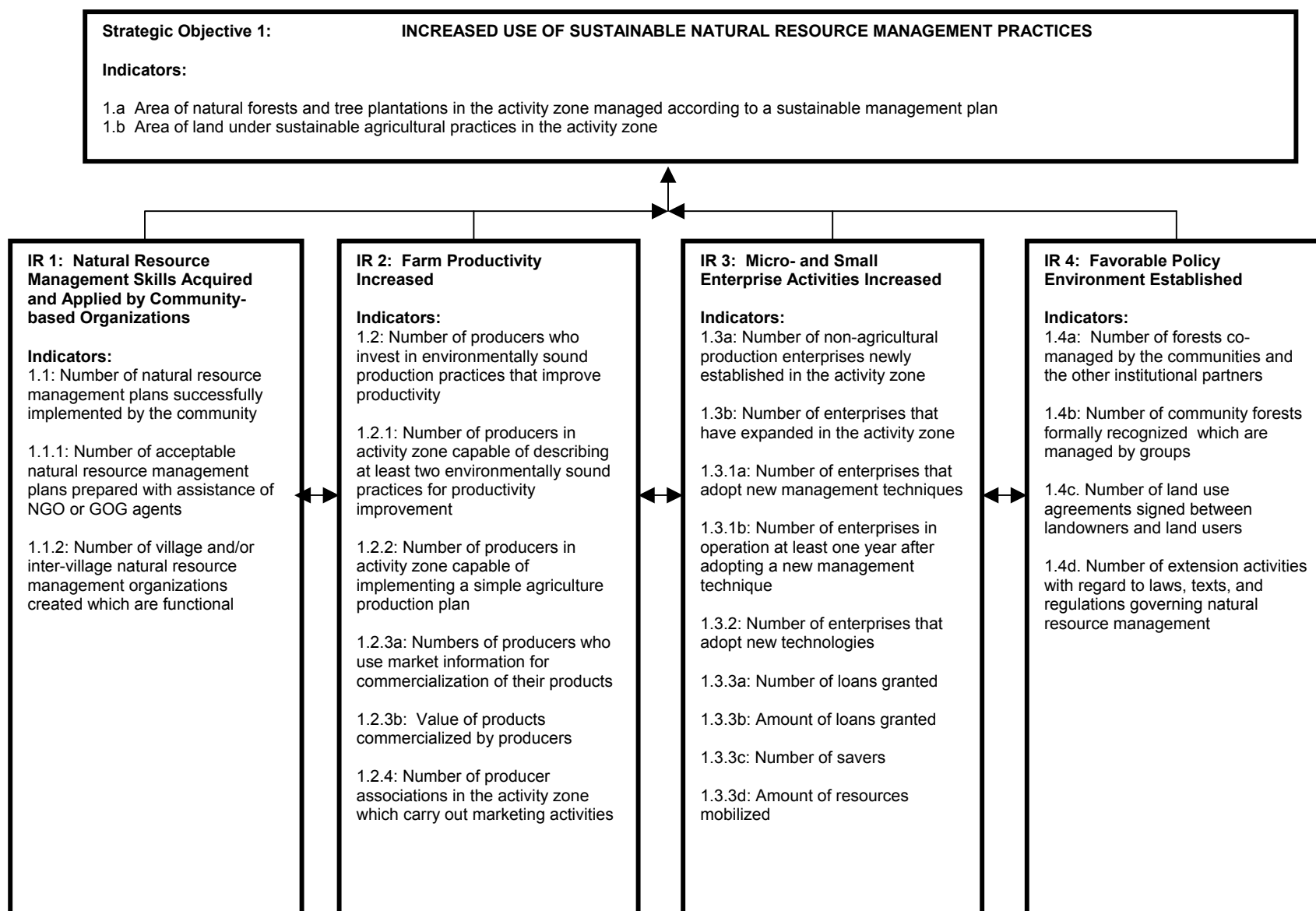
Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response		Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
Child Survival Report					
Global Health Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies					
1	Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)	4.20%			This figure derives from the 1999 Demographic Health Survey (DHS).
Global Health Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality					
2	Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	Male NA	Female NA	Total 52.7%	Data are for the period of January through October 2001 and were generated from MOH statistics and were verified through interviews with the MOH EPI coordinator and review of official documents such as the EPI annual report. Actions have been identified to improve the MOH data collection, analysis and reporting process. Data are considered to be at 80% accurate for the moment. The data from the 1999 DHS is 43.2%
3	Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS)	Male NA	Female NA	Total 46%	Data were taken from one of the Mission's Grantee's report for one prefecture in Upper Guinea in FY 2001, whereas the target was 42% for all the prefectures in that same area. Data quality was assessed through field visits. Data are accurate. Data from 1999 DHS is 39.9%
4	Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	Male NA	Female NA	Total 97%	This is the MOH official estimate of children from 6-59 months who received vit.A supplements during the National Immunization Day campaign against Polio (oct 22-25, 2001) . Data are produced through the MOH statistics unit and can be considered as accurate due to technical assistance received from other donors during the campaign.Data are based on a rapid confirmation survey conducted by the MOH during the National Immunization Day (NID). Reports from the vaccination teams estimate coverage at 99%.
5	Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?	No			
Global Health Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth					
6	Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)	34.80%			DHS 1999
Global Health Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance					
7	a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2001 actual)  b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 target)				N/A  N/A
8	Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy	100%			Data available from MOH statistics Unit and from an independent research report (Surveillance de la resistance des souches de BK aux antituberculeux et suivi d'une sous population de tuberculerux pulmonaires a microscopie positive (TPM+ dans la vile de Conakry pour la periode de Janvier 1998 a Octobre 2001, Mamadou Alimou Barry, spring 2001)

HIV/AIDS Report					
Global Health Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries					
9	a. Total condom sales (2001 actual)	5,866,980			This figure doesn't represent products sold through the public sector in health facilities. Data were verified through interview and official documents. Data are accurate.
	b. Total condom sales (2002 target)	6,700,000			This figure doesn't represent products sold through the public sector in health facilities. Data were verified through interview and official documents. Data are accurate.
10	a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2001 actual)	Male	Female	Total N/A	N/A
	b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 target)			N/A	N/A
11	Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?				N/A
12	a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2001 actual)	Male	Female	Total 22,797	These are contraceptive users among which 7,860 were new contacts. Other activities include ORS sales by CBD agents. A total of 14, 470 ORS units were sold. Data come from Public Sector grantee and have been assessed through field visits.
	b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 target)				
13	a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2001 actual)	Male	Female	Total	Data not available
	b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 target)				
14	a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2001 actual)	Male	Female	Total	Data not available
	b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 target)				

Victims of Torture Report					
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance Objective 7: Providing support to victims of torture					
15	Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?				
16	Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)	Male	Female	Total	N/A
17	Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)	Male	Female	Total	N/A

Global Climate Change			
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected			
18	Global Climate Change: See GCC Appendix		

Annual Report Part IV: FY 2001 Performance Data Tables and Results Frameworks



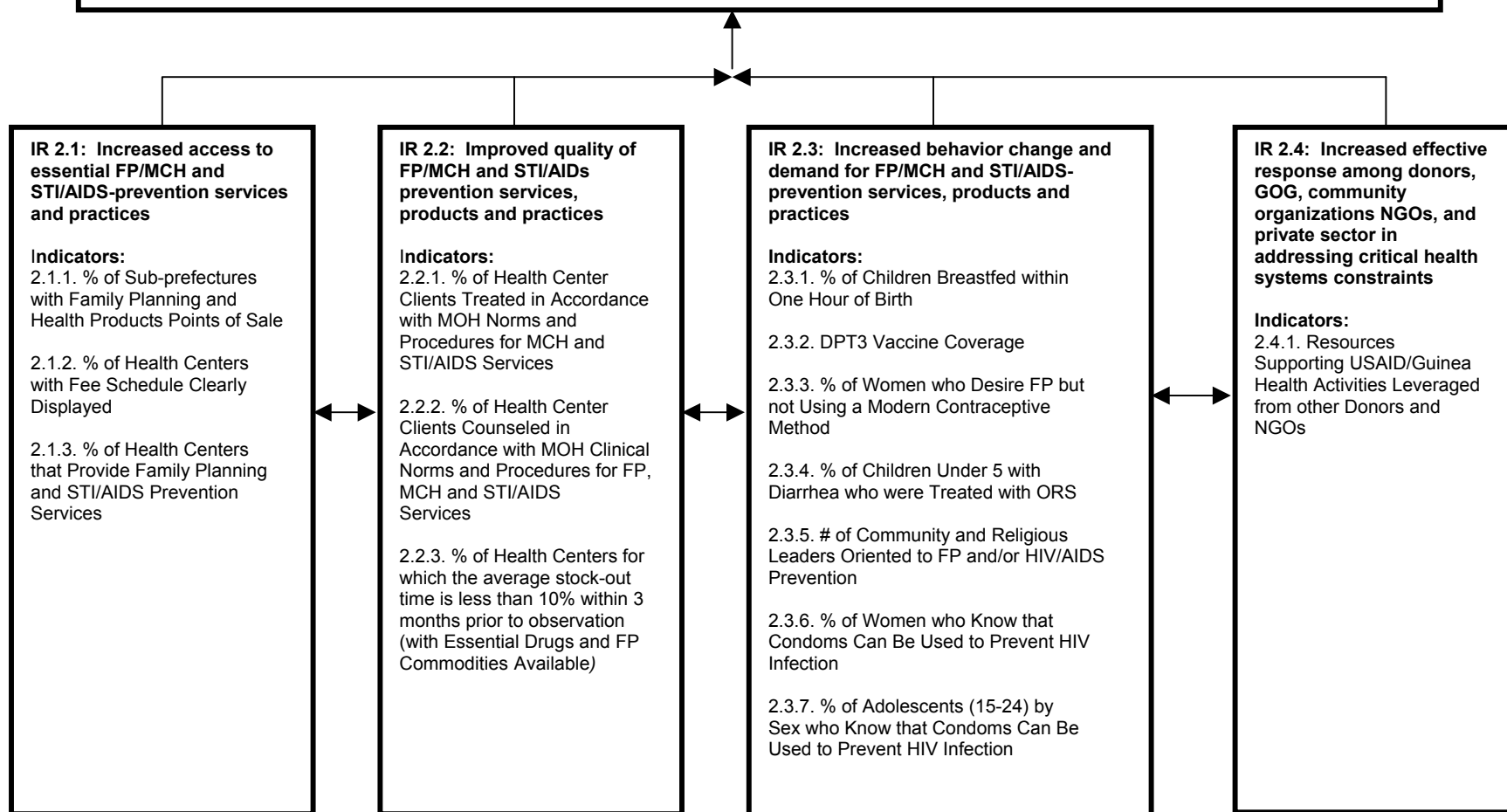


**Strategic Objective 2:**

**INCREASED USE OF ESSENTIAL FAMILY PLANNING, MATERNAL CHILD HEALTH, AND HIV/AIDS PREVENTION SERVICES AND PRACTICES**

**Indicators:**

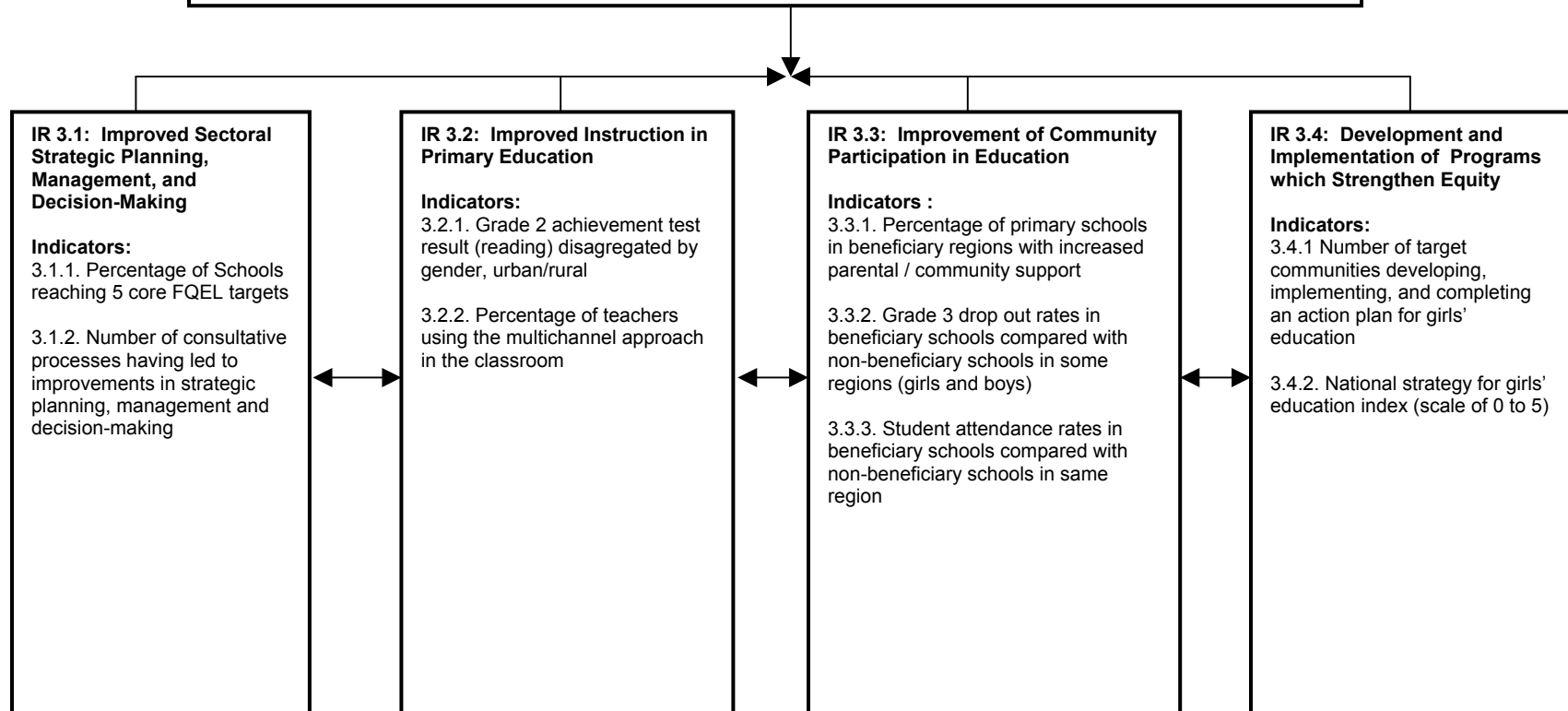
- 2.1. Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)
- 2.2. Couple Years of Protection (CYP)
- 2.3. Measles Vaccine Coverage
- 2.4. Percentage of Births that Benefited from at Least Three Prenatal Care Visits
- 2.5. Percentage of Men that Report Using a Condom with Non-regular Sexual Partner



**Strategic Objective 3: QUALITY BASIC EDUCATION PROVIDED TO A LARGER PERCENTAGE OF GUINEAN CHILDREN WITH EMPHASIS ON GIRLS AND RURAL CHILDREN**

**Indicators:**

1.a Gross enrollment rate (total, girls and rural, boys/girls)

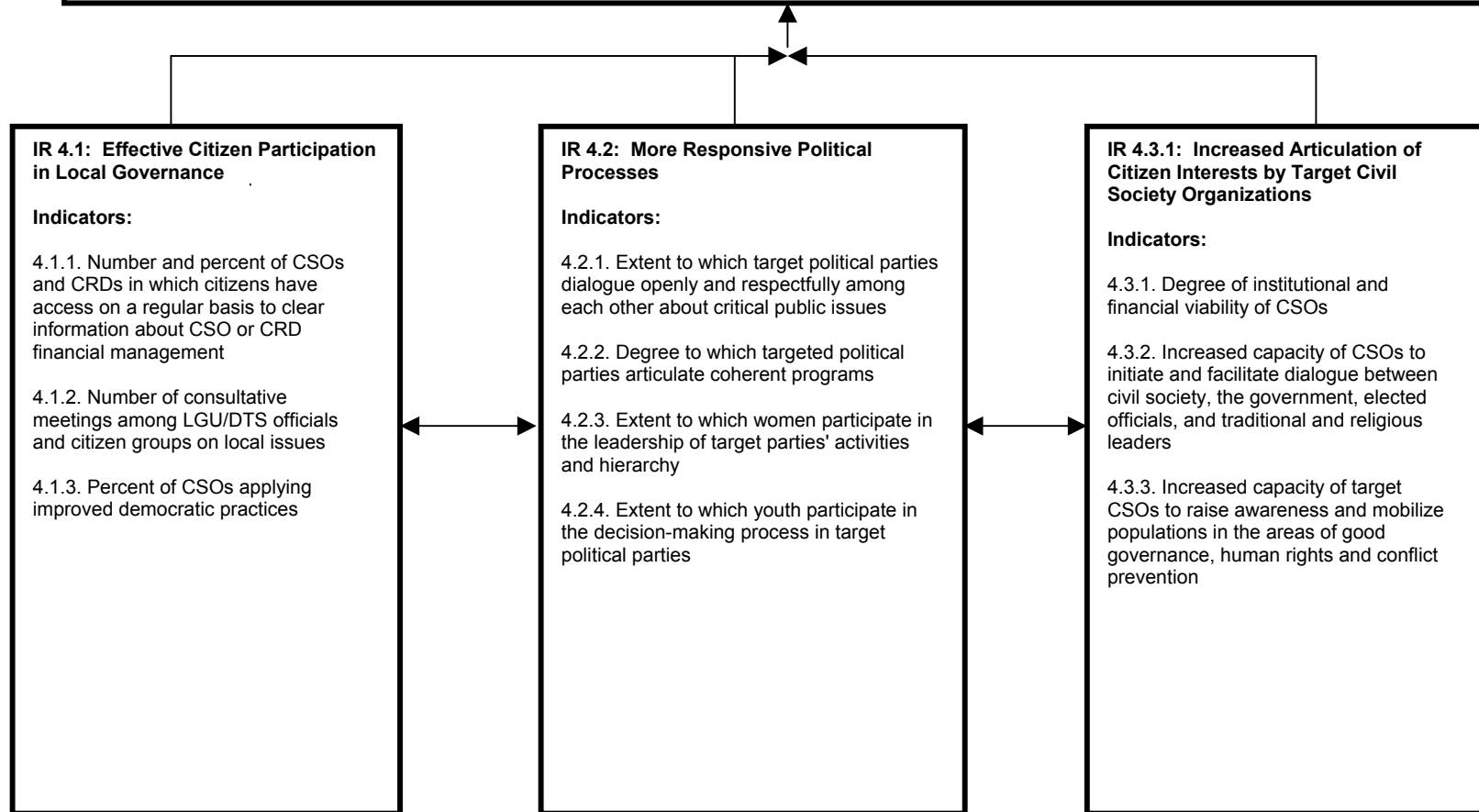


**Strategic Objective 4:**

**IMPROVED LOCAL AND NATIONAL GOVERNANCE THROUGH ACTIVE CITIZEN PARTICIPATION**

**Indicators:**

- 4.1. Number of concrete actions taken by community members and CSOs as a result of a participatory decision making process
- 4.2. Qualitative assessment of progress in coordinating efforts to conduct free and fair elections
- 4.3. Number of CSOs using acquired skills to advocate with National Assembly and Administration on issues of national concern



## Annual Report Part VII: USAID/GUINEA ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS, PLANS AND SCHEDULE

### Component 1.

**Plan for new or amended IEE or EA actions for coming year.** Planned Reg. 216 actions are listed in FY 02 column in the Table below.

### Component 2.

**Compliance with previously approved IEEs or EAs.** All current activities are in compliance with approved IEEs or EAs.

Assistance Activities	FY 2001 and Previous	FY 2002	Comments
<b>NRM SO (SO-1): Increased Use of Sustainable Natural Resource Management Practices</b>			
SO PACD: 2005 Activities promoting: (1) improved local capacity for sustainable NRM; (2) increased farm productivity; (3) increased small and micro-enterprise activities; and (4) favorable policy environment.	SO-level IEE for all activities (28guinea3.iee): Categorical Exclusion for technical assistance, training, information transfer, and institutional development; Negative Determination with Conditions for appropriate enterprise technologies; Positive Determination for co-management of classified tropical forests. EA for the Co-management of the Nyalama Classified Forest (27guinea.ea): Negative Determination with Conditions. PEA of Co-Management of Reserved Forests in Guinea (31 Guinea PEA Co-Management of Forests): Negative Determination with Conditions. All activities comply with the approved IEE, EA, and PEA.	- the IEEs for the Co-Management of the Bakoun and Souti-Yanfu Reserved Forests to be submitted in April 2002. - The IEEs for the Co-Management of the two new reserved Forests to be submitted in August 2002. - Amendment to the IEE to address the use of chemical fertilizers to be submitted in May 2002. Monitor for compliance with conditions.	Efforts have been taken to ensure the protection of the chimpanzee habitats in the Nyalama and Bakoun reserved Forests.
<b>Health SO (SO-2): Increased Use of Essential FP-MCH and STI/AIDS Preventive Services and Practices</b>			
SO PACD: 2002 Activities focused on family planning, STI/AIDS prevention, maternal and child health through support to public and private health sector organizations (technical assistance, information and training), including PSI's social marketing activities.	SO-level/SOAG IEE for all activities (28guinea2.iee): Categorical Exclusion for all IEC activities; Deferral for the use of permethrin-treated bed nets. IEE for Africare's Maternal/Child Health Initiative (29guin2.iee): Categorical Exclusion for health education, training, community organization; Negative Determination with Conditions for activities related to STI/AIDS prevention that could involve the creation of bio-hazardous waste and may be a direct concern with regard to environmental impact. All activities comply with the approved IEEs.	No new activities planned requiring Reg. 16 action.  Monitor for compliance with conditions.	The use of permethrin-treated bed nets has not been promoted.

<b>Education SO (SO-3): Quality Primary Education Provided to a Larger Percentage of Guinean Children, with Emphasis on Girls and Rural Children</b>			
	SO-level IEE for all activities (29guin1.iew): Categorical Exclusion for education, training, technical assistance, analysis, studies, information transfer, and institutional capacity development; Negative Determination for school construction support activities. All activities comply with the approved IEE.	No new activities planned requiring Reg. 16 action.	School construction is no longer supported by this SO.
<b>Democracy &amp; Good Governance SO (SO-4): Improved Local and National Level Governance through Active Citizen Participation</b>			
SO PACD: 2006 Activities promoting improved local and national governance through active citizen participation, including the civil society strengthening activities implemented by CLUSA.	SO-level IEE for all activities (28guine1.iew): Categorical Exclusion for IEC activities; Negative Determination with Conditions for pesticide procurement to increase agricultural production under CLUSA's Civil Society Strengthening Activity.  All activities comply with the approved IEE.	No new activities planned requiring Reg. 16 action.  Monitor for compliance with conditions.	No pesticide procurement is assisted by this SO.  The extension of the CLUSA cooperative agreement to May 2006 includes the expansion of the project's current activities to Kankan and a new credit inter-mediation activity that is qualified for Categorical Exclusion.

<b>P.L. 480 Title II DAPs</b>			
<b>1. OICI's Profitable Agriculture and Village Extension Project;</b> PACD 2002	IEE signed by BHR Environmental Officer 12/16/99. Categorical Exclusion for monetization of commodities and training and extension activities; Negative Determination with Conditions for animal husbandry farm, micro-credit with nutrition and health education, and potable water and water catchment system. All activities comply with the approved IEE.	An IEE for the follow-on project will be submitted to BHR Environmental Officer in February 2002 after OICI has completed the new DAP.  Monitor for compliance with conditions.	The PACD of the current project was extended from 12/2001 to 12/2002.
<b>2. ADRA's Siguiri Food Resource Improvement Project;</b> PACD 2004	IEE signed by BHR Environmental Officer 2/09/00. Categorical Exclusions for monetization, community mobilization, and technical assistance; Negative Determinations without Conditions for reduction of harvest loss, micro-enterprise activities, and use of improved seeds.  All activities comply with the approved IEE.	No new activities planned requiring Reg. 16 action  Monitor for compliance with conditions.	
<b>3. Africare's DAP for Guinea Food Security Initiative;</b> PACD 2005	IEE signed by BHR Environmental Officer 5/22/00. IEE Amendment for the revised DAP signed on 2/21/01. Categorical Exclusion for monetization, nutrition, health care and family planning, training of GOG and NGO personnel, and community organization; Determination without conditions for post-harvest food handling and transformation.  All activities comply with the approved IEE.	No new activities planned requiring Reg. 16 action.	